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Dispatch

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WHOLE NUMBER 16,954.

RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1905.

COMPANIES HAVE GREAT EXPENSE

Some Large Figures in Life Insurance Investigation.

BOUND TO DEAL WITH SYNDICATES

Treasurer Cromwell, of the Mutual, Says the Bankers Control the Situation—Testimony That the Metropolitan Has No Treasurer.

NEW YORK, September 14.—When the special executive committee probing the life insurance companies methods adjourned to-day, Chief Counsel Hughes had finished for the time the examination into the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company was started on when Silas B. Dutcher, a director and a member of the finance committee, was called to the stand.

Mr. Dutcher was questioned regarding the securities held by the Metropolitan and as to the syndicate operations of his company.

He was asked the salaries of the company's officers, but he could not remember them. He will present the list of officers' salaries to the committee tomorrow. Mr. Dutcher was still on the stand when the committee adjourned.

Earlier in the day, Treasurer Cromwell had taken the stand to continue his explanations of the Mutual Life's syndicate operations. In explaining the relations of the Mutual with trust companies, Mr. Cromwell stated the interesting fact that on the purchase of \$1,120,000 shares of the Title Guaranty & Trust Company, the Mutual had received \$1,120,000, making these shares cost nothing and realizing a profit. Mr. Cromwell stated these shares were now selling at over 600.

Couldn't Buy Direct.

On the advantage of dealing through syndicates in preference to buying railroad bonds direct, Mr. Cromwell said he had actually tried to buy bonds directly from a railroad company. He went to his friend, Stuyvesant Fish, president of the Illinois Central railroad. "Mr. Fish told me he could not afford to sell bonds to the Mutual," he said. "Then the Mutual had to go to the syndicates to buy the bonds in order to sell their securities and the insurance companies must stand in with the bankers in order to buy at low prices?" Mr. Hughes asked.

"Exactly."

"The bankers control the situation?"

"No doubt." In testimony after the recess, in explaining the matter of a purchase of the Bank of California stock, Mr. Cromwell said the issue price of the stock was \$50. Mr. Cromwell hoped to get the shares at this figure, but in the end, the shareholders, to whom, under the California law, the rights to the new issue belonged, held out to the Mutual an average price of \$50.80. The sale was entirely by individuals, and there was no syndicate. The transaction was left entirely to William Babcock, with absolute confidence that he had been dealing fair with the Mutual.

Control Bank Balances.

Mr. Hughes asked how the increases or decreases of bank balances were controlled.

"I control them," said Mr. Cromwell. He recalled that in one instance he added \$1,000,000 to the deposits in the Guaranty Trust Company, because the trust company needed the money for a special purpose. He could not remember what was the special contingency, but he promised to look up the records and disclose it.

"The advertising, printing, stationery, and postage accounts of the Mutual is \$1,134,833.76; of the New York Life it is \$851,281.95; for the Equitable \$772,645.50. Can you explain these very large amounts?"

"I know nothing about it. Current expenses of the Mutual are under a special committee."

"Is this sum of \$304,253.21?"

"I have nothing to do with it. It would be under the law department."

Has No Treasurer.

It was at this point that Mr. Dutcher was called. While his testimony developed nothing of a startling or sensational nature, several statements made by one witness were of passing interest.

One of these was that the company has no treasurer, the cashier acting in that capacity.

\$75,000,000 of the securities held by the Metropolitan, \$65,000,000, were purchased from Vernille and Company and V. A. Reld and Company. The reason, Mr. Dutcher thought, why so great an amount of business was done with these firms was because they have done business satisfactorily, and the company deemed it advisable to continue with them. Mr. Dutcher said the president usually did the purchasing of securities for the Metropolitan.

It appeared from the questioning that the president of the Metropolitan had discretion in which banks and trust companies deposits should be kept.

GREEK SAILORS IN JAIL FOR ALLEGED MUTINY

(By Associated Press.)

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., September 14.—Seven Greek sailors of the British steamship Glenroy, Captain Thomas Spink, are in jail here, charged with mutiny. They attacked the captain to-day with knives. The other officers of the vessel came to his assistance, and the men were subdued and put in irons. They had their preliminary trial to-day, and were held by the United States Commissioner. Tomorrow they will be tried before the British Vice Consul, Sudlow, Captain Spink says.



MAYOR PATRICK A. COLLINS.

MAYOR OF BOSTON DIES SUDDENLY

Deceased Yesterday of Hon. Patrick A. Collins at Hot Springs.

NATIONAL CHARACTER

Served in Congress and Was United States Consul-General at London.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

VIRGINIA HO, TSPRINGS, Va., Sept. 14.—Mayor Patrick Collins, of Boston, died here suddenly this morning about ten o'clock. He arrived last Wednesday, the 6th of September, on one of his semi-annual visits, accompanied by his son, Paul Collins. He was apparently in the best of health and contemplated taking the baths after a week's rest, but had not begun the cure then, for Tuesday night he was taken violently ill with acute gastritis.

He seemed to be progressing favorably yesterday, under the care of Dr. Henry S. Pole and a trained nurse, but this morning he died suddenly with a hemorrhage of the bowels.

A mass will be held for him at the small Catholic church to-morrow morning, after which his body will be taken on the seven o'clock train to Boston by his son, Paul Collins.

His Career.

Patrick Andrew Collins was born near Fermoy, County Cork, Ireland, March 12, 1844. He came to the United States in 1848. He received a common school education and was in early life an upholsterer.

He read law in the Harvard Law School and in Boston, where he had practiced since his admission to the bar in 1871. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1868 and 1869 and of the Massachusetts Senate in 1870 and 1871.

In 1875 he was Judge Advocate-General of Massachusetts; was elected to the forty-eighth, forty-ninth and fiftieth congresses as a Democrat, and afterwards Consul-General at London under President Cleveland.

A Favorite There.

Mayor Collins was a great favorite at this resort, for he has been coming here for about seven years, making two visits each year. He was formerly troubled with rheumatism, and has been apparently cured during each visit here, but came regularly for the baths, to prevent a recurrence of the complaint. He had many friends here, among them Mr. Melville E. Ingalls, who has been his friend for forty years. Mr. Collins told good stories and was as friendly with the Southern patrons and as well liked by them as by the Northern colony.

Undertakers came to-night from Staunton to embalm the body. Paul Collins will take the body home in the morning, leaving here at seven o'clock. Rev. Edwin Raftery, of Narragansett Pier, was with him at the time he died and will hold mass in the morning.

BOSTON, MASS., September 14.—The death of Mayor Patrick A. Collins, at Hot Springs, Va., was announced here to-day by M. J. Curran, secretary to the Mayor. A telegram received by Mr. Curran briefly reported the sudden demise of his chief.

Mayor Collins left here about a week

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

MAY REACH CHINA BY DIRECT WIRE

President Mackay, of the Commercial Co., Gets Concessions to Enter Shanghai.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, September 14.—Through American enterprise, the way has been opened for the direct submarine telegraphic lines with the empires of Japan and China. Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, to-day announced that his company has secured the necessary concessions to enter Yokohama, Japan, and Shanghai, China. Yesterday the last step in a series of diplomatic negotiations, which were begun at the wish of President McKinley, and which have extended over a period of about three years, was taken, when Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister to the United States, fixed his signature to Japan's agreement with the Commercial Pacific Cable Company for landing rights at Yokohama. An agreement for landing rights at Shanghai was signed by China several weeks ago.

The cable will be made by extending the present lines of the company, which run from San Francisco, through the stations of Honolulu, midway and Guam to Manila, Japan will be reached by laying a cable from Guam in the Pacific Ocean direct to Yokohama. The cable to China will be laid from Manila to Shanghai.

DANVILLE OPENS LIQUOR SALOONS

The Town Goes Wet Again by a Majority of Eighteen.

THE DRYS SAY THAT THEY MAY CONTEST

Women of the City Not in Evidence, But the Ministers Took a Prominent Part in Contest.

Stated That Prohibition Has Been a Failure.

The Blind Tigers.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

DANVILLE, Va., September 14.—The wet and dry election held here to-day resulted in a victory for the wets by a majority of 18. The contest was exciting and close, but passed off quietly, there being little disturbance at the voting precincts. The drys claim that the election was irregular, and they say that they will contest it on the ground that enough illegal votes were cast in the Second Ward to reverse the result.

To-day's election was interesting from many standpoints. The drys contended that none could vote in the local option election except those who paid their poll tax six months prior to the date of the election, according to an opinion recently given out by Attorney-General Anderson.

Claims of Wets.

The wets contended that under the advice of able local counsel that all who were qualified to vote in the November election could vote to-day. The majority of the judges of election were in favor of the drys, and the opinion of Attorney-General Anderson prevailed. The wets claim that over fifty votes on their side were rejected on the ground that the parties had not paid their taxes according to law. Had the town gone dry a contest would no doubt have resulted.

The drys say that a large number of people voted in the election whose taxes had been paid by leaders on the wet side for the purpose of carrying the election. A good batch of such votes were rejected when contested.

Danville was voted dry over two years ago by a majority of over two hundred. The wets contended that prohibition had been a failure in Danville, and that, instead of the saloons, numerous blind tigers had sprung up in their places.

The drys who put a strong fight during the past week, having temperance rallies nightly, engaging well-known lecturers and expensive singers.

Women Not Out.

The preachers were out in full force at the polls to-day, but the women were not in evidence, as expected. It was very noticeable that no ex-laborers who left active lead in the fight either in to-day's election or during the campaign. The wets claim that the majority of the operators of the blind tigers in the city voted the dry ticket. While some of the bar men remained in Danville when the city was voted dry, many others who left will probably return. Among the leaders on the wet side were prominent warehousemen, tobaccoists, merchants and contractors.

Both factions kept tabulated lists for the purpose of forming a basis for a contest. If the result was favorable to Mr. John H. Schofield, president of the Anti-Saloon League, stated to-night that no decisive steps had as yet been taken, but was of the opinion that the drys would make a contest.

The wets say that any contest is an absurdity in face of the fact that the judges were nearly all dry men. Many believe that there will be no contest and that the defeated will accept the result with good grace.

LIGHTNING WRECKS TENT AND FOUR ARE KILLED

(By Associated Press.)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 14.—Four men were killed, six were seriously burned and a dozen more were stunned by lightning, which wrecked a crowded poultry exhibition tent at the County Fair here to-day.

The lightning struck the tent pole, splitting it in two and tearing the sides of the tent into shreds. Hundreds of the chickens on exhibition were killed.

FRESH CASES OF CHOLERA DEVELOP IN BERLIN

(By Associated Press.)

BERLIN, September 14.—The official bulletin, issued to-day, announced nine fresh cases of cholera and two deaths during the twenty-four hours ending at noon, making a total of 183 cases and 66 deaths.

AUDITOR SHERRICK REMOVED BY GOVERNOR

Charged With Gross Betrayal of Public Trust in Investing State Funds in Private Affairs.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., September 14.—Alleging that David E. Sherrick, Auditor of State, is guilty of a "plain and inexcusable violation of the law, and a gross betrayal of public trust," in that he invested funds belonging to the State in private affairs, to the extent of about \$145,000, Governor Hanly to-day issued an executive order, in which he took cognizance of a vacancy in the office, and appointed Warden Bigler, of Wabash, as his successor. This, in effect, amounts to a removal of Mr. Sherrick by the Governor, though he official statement is not made that way.

The Governor gave Sherrick until noon to-day to make his settlement. "This was not done, and the Governor, after having asked for Sherrick's resignation three times, effected the removal. Sherrick has not been arrested as yet, and in his statement, Governor Hanly did not say that prosecution was contemplated."

THE TREATY ADDS TO OUR INFLUENCE

Dr. Butler, Returning from Abroad, Discusses America's Place.

OUR COURSE PRAISED IN EVERY QUARTER

The Kaiser, in Some Respects, Like President Roosevelt, and Takes Deep Interest in American Affairs—News Received That Armistice Been Signed.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, September 14.—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, who has for three months been abroad, returned to-day on the White Star liner Baltic, impressed with the influence which the treaty of Portsmouth has given this country in world politics.

He was in Europe through the period when the fate of peace was hanging in the balance, and had an opportunity to observe the effect when the negotiations came to a close.

"Everywhere," said Dr. Butler, "I heard enthusiastic praise of the stand taken by the United States. The President was spoken of in the terms of the highest respect and admiration. I cannot say that it increased his prestige, for so greatly was he admired and respected before that it would be impossible. The conclusion was that negotiations were satisfactory to Europe."

"It was a surprising thing to me to notice how much American news is now printed in the European journals. In the cities of Germany, say the size of Yonkers, the local papers printed at least half a column a day from Portsmouth. Such journals ten years ago would have considered a paragraph enough for any American topic."

Dr. Butler took breakfast with the Emperor of Germany, "The Emperor," said he, "is a magnetic and forceful personality. He has rare charm. His familiarity with the affairs of the United States, even of special sections, is something wonderful. He was very friendly to the President and the Kaiser are alike. Both are energetic, self-reliant and resourceful. Both find time, in spite of their many duties, to read all kinds of men."

Dr. Butler said that thinking men in Europe greatly deplored the narrow spirit shown by certain of the British and German journals.

The third, and what proved to be the last day of the twenty-fifth annual session of the Farmers' National Congress was eventful and interesting.

After preliminary business the Congress got down to real work and the first act of importance was the passage of a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee to study in Washington and work in the interest of such legislation as this Congress may call for. The resolution passed all right, but the committee has not been appointed.

The feature of the morning session was an address by Mr. Robert DeC. Ward, of Massachusetts on the subject of immigration. Other address and speeches on the same subject were made, notably one by Mr. Nathan Bijur, of the New York Association of Charities. The two leading speakers antagonized each other, and it was quickly developed that the congress was much divided on the immigration subject. The most lively and most interesting debate of the session followed. The oratorical values were unloosed and rural oratory found vent. Thus the morning session was made interesting.

The afternoon attractions were—first, an address by Congressman Lamb on the Postal service and such other subjects as he saw proper to bring up; a most charming address by Miss Annie Blalock, of Georgia. Many people other than members of the Congress turned out to hear Miss Blalock.

At the conclusion of the regular programme, and much to the surprise of those who thought they were well posted, the Congress decided to cut matters short, finish its business at once and shut up shop.

Accordingly the reports of the committee on resolutions were quickly disposed of, officers for the two years elected.

(Continued on Second Page.)

WINSTON AND CO. GET THE CONTRACT

Will Build Flume for Settling Basin on a Percentage Basis.

(By Associated Press.)

After a long day with the bids for constructing the flume connecting the new settling basin with the pump house, the subcommittee on water last night reported to the full committee in favor of awarding the contract to Winston and Company, of this city, on a basis of ten per cent. of the cost of all the material, labor, etc.

The full committee adopted the report and recommended it to the Council. Messrs. Morton and Superintendent Bolling and City Attorney Pollard being named to draw up the form of a contract to be signed.

The committee has \$11,000 with which to pay for the work. The lowest bid, to pay for the price was named, was that of the Crouse Construction Company, which was \$51,000 on a fifteen per cent. basis. The four bids submitted for the entire work were as follows:

Winston and Company, \$50,380.00.
Crouse Construction Company, \$51,331.05.
Bell Engine and Construction Company, \$60,790.24.

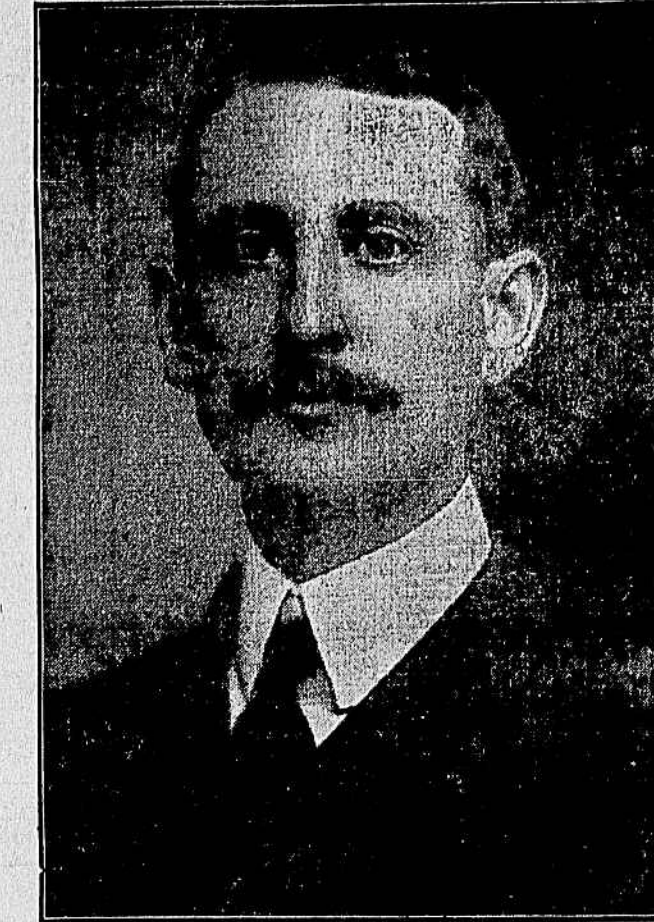
Stock Joint Pipe Company, \$83,423.60. These bids each included many items, all of which, when footed up, made the totals given above. Winston and Company finally amended their bid so as to take the work on a ten per cent. basis of the entire cost, the city furnishing everything. The successful bidders are among the largest contractors in the United States, and are constructing the settling basin proper.

22 WANT HELP TO-DAY.

The 22 advertisements for help published in to-day's Times-Dispatch on page 8 are as follows:

9 Trades, 2 Domestic, 1 Agent, 2 Salesmen, 1 Office, 7 Miscellaneous

This not only interests those out of work, but those desiring to improve their positions as well.



LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR JOSEPH E. WILLARD. Governor Montague has tendered Captain Henry Fairfax, resigned.

SUDDEN END OF FARMERS CONGRESS

Found That Business Could Be Finished Yesterday Afternoon.

LIVELY TALK OF IMMIGRATION

Address Stirs Up Considerable Discussion—Officers Chosen. Entertained Last Night.

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(Continued on Second Page.)

COMES FROM A CELL TO TELL OF HIS CRIME

(By Associated Press.)

SACRAMENTO, CAL., September 14.—Brought from his prison cell to confront his alleged associate in the booting combine of last winter, Harry Bunkers, former State senator from San Francisco, to-day made a complete confession on the witness stand in Judge Hart's courtroom, where the trial of R. J. Elmon, one of the State senators indicted by the grand jury, was in progress.

From the moment of his entrance into the courtroom until he left it, pale and perspiring, three hours later, Bunkers was the central figure in one of the most dramatic exposures in criminal trials of this State. He detailed the plan of campaign which he says was one whereby the building and loan associations of the State were "to be held up" and compelled to pay for protection. He told also of receiving money, stating that Joseph Johnson had dropped his roll of \$50 in his pocket as he stood in the street, just as Jordan said he did, and had said that Elmon received his share but two minutes before.

Former State Senator Harry Bunkers Makes Dramatic Exposure in Booting Case.

(By Associated Press.)

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Sept. 14.—While fishing near the boundary line in Lake Erie this afternoon, the fishing tug, Wm. J. McCarter, a small boat of fifteen tons, was struck twice by shots from the Canadian cruiser Vigilant in the efforts of the Canadians to compel the tug to stop and surrender. Captain Frank Handy, the engineer, and four men were on the tug, but they determined to escape and made the run home in their damaged boat. The tug was struck once near the water line, but the hull was only dented. The second shot knocked over the iron-man, a piece of machinery used in hauling in nets. The men were not hurt. The boat sustained such small damage that just before dark, Captain Handy started again to pick up the nets he left behind. The captain said he was in American waters when the shots were fired.

The McCarter Struck Twice, But Escapes and Her Captain Goes Back for His Nets.

(By Associated Press.)

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CHILDREN GET BACK TO BOOKS

Public Schools Open To-Day, Former Pupils Being Registered.

EXERCISES AT CHIMBORAZO

New Building Thrown Open. Mayor, Major Capers and Others Speak.

With a large crowd of patrons and pupils, such a school gathering as Richmond probably never witnessed before, the opening exercises of Chimborazo school took place yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, and the building was thrown open for the inspection of the public.

Major Capers acted as chairman of the meeting, and introduced Rev. W. A. Cooper, who offered prayer. Major Capers, in a few set words, referred to the first movement, which was inaugurated by the late R. Edgar Shine, toward the erection of a new building in this vicinity. To the lamented Mr. Shine, who in his life was always most active in forward movements of public schools, the speaker paid a loving tribute, saying that although the school did not bear the name of the departed worker, as was once suggested, yet in truth it stood as a living monument to the man, who would live imperishable in the hearts of the patrons for the good work he had done.

People Own the Schools.

In introducing Mayor McCarthy, the chairman referred to him as the chief executive of the greatest city in the greatest State in the greatest country in the world. In the outset, Mayor McCarthy said that he would devote himself to but a single thought—the "ownership of the school"—as he had not come prepared to make a lengthy speech. He said that the school did not belong to the teachers, to the school board or to the city government. It belongs to the people, who had paid for it, through taxation, by the sweat of their brows and the labor of their hands and minds. Every man, he said, is taxed according to his mode of living, which levels taxation equally to all, so that the schools are erected by the people, and belong to them.

(Continued on Third Page.)

COMPLETE SUCCESS

Captain Willard is forty years of age and is a resident of Fairfax county, and his appointment, if he should accept, brings Mr. Fairfax's successor from the same grand division of the State from which he came.

A Striking Figure.

Hon. Henry Fairfax, who voluntarily relinquishes his position as the corporation's representative in London county, and has been a striking figure in the public for many years. He served several terms in the State Senate, was the chairman of the Finance Committee of that body for a long time. He was one of the leaders of the recent Constitutional convention and had much to do with framing the new constitution.

Private Affairs Pressing.

It is known that he has desired for some time to devote himself to his private affairs, and to be more with his family, who prefer to reside at their country home, rather than in the city. It is not unlikely that Mr. Fairfax will finally sever his connection with the Corporation Commission some day next week, and it is believed that Captain Willard will accept the appointment and qualify as his successor. It is a matter of deep regret to the Governor, the other members of the Commission, and Mr. Fairfax's many friends in Richmond, that he has made up his mind to retire from the Commission.

GOVERNOR NAMES HON. J. E. WILLARD

Mr. Fairfax Retires from the Corporation Commission.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR HAS NOT ACCEPTED

Is in New York and Will Likely Decide Matter in Few Days. Appointment Subject to Legislative Confirmation.

Willard is Pro-prietor.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Hon. Henry Fairfax, of London, has tendered his resignation to Governor Montague as a member of the State Corporation Commission, to take effect upon the appointment and qualification of his successor, and the Governor has tendered the place to Lieutenant-Governor Joseph E. Willard, of Fairfax.

It has been known for some time among those close to the State administration that Mr. Fairfax contemplated retiring from the commission, and when a Times-Dispatch man called at the mansion last night, and asked the Governor if he had received the resignation, the latter replied in the affirmative and said he had tendered the appointment for the unexpired term to Captain Willard.

"I have offered the position to Captain Willard," said the Governor, "but I have not heard from him as to whether or not he will accept."

It is understood that Captain Willard is now in New York, but is expected here within the next few days. In all likelihood he will then give his decision, and, while no one can speak of the matter with certainty, it is rather thought he will accept the tender made him by the Governor.

Legislature Confirms.

The appointment is subject to confirmation by the Legislature in joint session, and the term of office expires February 1, 1906. The appointment for the full term of six years from February 1, 1906, must be made by the Governor during the month of January of that year. The salary of a Corporation Commissioner in Virginia is \$4,500 per year, and the term of office for six years.

The present commissioners were named by Governor Montague, and took office February 1, 1903. In order to make the body perpetual and to have the term of one commissioner expire every two years, the first appointments were arranged as follows:

Gov. T. Crump, Richmond City, to expire February 1, 1904.

Henry Fairfax, Loudoun, to expire February 1, 1905.

H. C. Stuart, Russell, to expire February 1, 1906.

Governor Montague has reappointed Stuart, which term will not expire until February 1, 1910.